THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1063.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

THIRD NOTICE

In the case of *Joseph Anthony*,

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "An act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Joseph Anthony, late merchant of the city of Richmond, but now of the county of Henrico, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 18th and on Friday the 24th days of this present month (December) and on Tuesday the 25th day of January, 1803, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 10, 1802.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millenery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Callicoes, Silk and Cotton Hose, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizetts, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

TAKEN up by RICHARD G. LIPSCOMB, on Stanton River, near Morton's Ferry, the 22d October, 1802, a black and white STEER: his head and face nearly white, about four or five years old, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and some thing like an overkeel in the left. Appraised to 15 dollars. 3ll

Charles Irving's Estate.

THE Estate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the same, having been lately committed to the subscribers, by an order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to transact all the business of the said estate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the said estate, to make sales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the said estate. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to make them known to the said Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addressed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminster, Amherst county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

Mr. James Worrell

Presents his respectful compliments to his patrons in Richmond and its vicinity, and begs to apologize for having delayed longer than heretofore, the opening of his

Dancing School.

HIS other engagements, from their great increase, have prevented his paying his respects sooner. He has now the pleasure to inform them that he intends to commence his teaching on Friday the 7th of January, 1803, at the former place.

Dec. 13, 1802. tf

Lands for Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Auction, on Thursday the 30th December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

17,101 Acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky:

Lot 1st.	900 Acres, in Warren county, Bay creek, above Sulpher Lick;		
2	800 do. do. Walnut creek;		
3	960 do. do. above Sulpher Lick;	5167 1/3	
4	207 1-3 do. do. middle Fork Drakes creek;		
5	1300 do. do. Skeegs Beaver creek;		
6	1000 do. do. north side Big Barren;		
7	2000 Acres in Green county, east side south fork Little Barren;	3240	
8	1240 do. do south side little Barren;		
9	5000 Acres in Logan C. on Big Barren river;		
10	890 do. do. N. side of Cumberland river;		
11	666 2-3 do. do. South side of do.	8693 1/3	
12	270 do. do. North side of do.		
13	1000 do. do. West Fork Crocus creek;		
14	865 2-3 do. do. South Fork Little Barren,		
	Acres	17101	

ALSO

Lot 15, 100 Acres, on the waters of Eagle Creek N. W. of the Ohio.

SPECIAL warranty will be given on securing the payment of the purchase money by bond with approved security, payable, one fourth in six months from the day of sale, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one forth payable in two years, with interest from the date of purchase.

James Brown.
Wm. Wiseham,

Executor to the Estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1802. t25D

Will be Sold,

At twelve months credit, on the 12th day of January next,

All the ESTATE,

(Negroes excepted,) of the late William Norvell, dec'd. of James City county.

THE Sale will be at the late dwelling house of the decedent, and will continue from day to day until all is sold. The real estate consists of three plantations, with a mill annexed to one of them. The first, his mansion plantation, contains about four hundred acres, more or less, and has a good dwelling house thereon, with six rooms and a passage; all necessary out houses and a good garden. The second, an Island on Chickahomany, contains four or five hundred acres, more or less, with an overseer's house and necessary houses for a farmer. The last contains one hundred acres, more or less, with an excellent, well accustomed Grist Mill, just rebuilt of the best timber; she works two pair of stones, one for wheat and the other for corn. A Cotton Machine has been erected in the mill, from which considerable profit is derived. It is deemed unnecessary to give a minute description of these lands; it will only be said that they are as fertile as the lands in the neighborhood, and that Mr. Spencer and Mr. Allen, living on the premises, will shew them to any person disposed to view them. The personal estate is a considerable one, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, a good Chariot, and a variety of other articles, too tedious to mention.

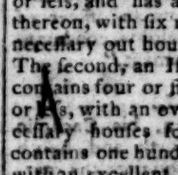
At the same time will be hired out, about fourteen likely NEGROES, from 17 to 22 years of age.

By the Will of Mr. Norvell, about 50 of his Negroes are directed to be bound out. Those who wish to take any of them, are requested to apply to the subscriber. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers, by

WM. LIGHTFOOT, *Ex'or.*

James City, Dec. 16, 1802.

For London, direct,



The new substantial SHIP

Monticello,

JOHN WILSON, master,—burthen seven hundred hogsheads of Tobacco, now lying at Broadway, and has three-fourths of her cargo engaged.—For freight of the remainder, or passage, apply to Messrs. *John Cunningham & Co.* of Richmond, or to

ROBERT MOORE.

Petersburg, Dec. 9, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED BY

Bartlett Still,

A Consignment of the following Articles, to be sold for Cash—viz:

30 pieces superfine 4-4 Irish Linens.

100 pieces Callicoes and Cambricks, Muslins.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson and Souchong TEAS.

Writing and Printing Paper.

Double and Single Refined Loaf Sugar.

Richmond, Dec. 14, 1802.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, *jr.*

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Will be sold, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the first Monday in next month, being Henrico court day, at the courthouse of the said county, 207 and an half acres of

L A N D,

LYING in the county of Charles City, on Morris's Creek, which was late the property of Daniel Nicolson, deceased, and surrounded by the lands of William Greaves, and which land was conveyed by John Nicolson to Miles Selden sheriff of Henrico, according to law, upon the said Nicolson's taking the benefit of the oath of an insolvent debtor when confined in the jail of the said county, under an execution issued from the court of the said county by Nathaniel Bowe against him.

B. SHEPPARD, Deputy for
MILES SELDEN, Sh'ff. H. C.

December 10, 1802.

THE PUBLIC

Are respectfully notified, that the

Union Tavern & Coffee House,

LATE in the occupancy of Mr. *William Booker*, is still continued by *Mrs. Booker*, who begs leave to assure those that may please to call at this house, that every attention shall be given to render them convenience and full satisfaction.

Richmond, Dec. 9, 1802.

Hat and Shoe Store.

THANKFUL for the liberal encouragement which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Richmond and Manchester, and the public in general, the subscriber respectfully informs them, that he has lately received, and now on hand, a good and general assortment of ENGLISH and NEW-YORK manufactured,

Hats & Shoes,

FOR SALE, at the first house below the Eagle-Tavern, sign of the Cock'd Hat.

D. J. Burr.

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1802. tf

VIRGINIA:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of chancery for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Flemming Gaines, ex'or of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs.

And

Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Alin Braxton and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendents.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 3d of January next, at the vendue office of the subscribers,

Two Negro Men,

MARK and DAVY.

PROSSER and MONCURE,
Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1802.

Sales at Auction.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Saturday, the first day of January next, before the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond,

46 likely Negroes,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, Women and Children, the greater part of them valuable house servants. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, from whom bond and approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid, will be required—by

THOMAS STRACHAN,
Administrator of
Doctor *Peter Strachan*, dec.

Richmond, 9th Dec. 1802. eptdf.

N. B. The sale of the said negroes being postponed, they will, on the day above mentioned, be offered for HIRE, for the ensuing year.

Dec. 23d, 1802.

For Sale

ON Wednesday the 12th day of January next, (1803) upon the premises, in the town of Manchester, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, the following property, belonging to the Estate of Col. Bernard Markham, dec'd. viz:

One Tenement,

Upon the main street, adjoining the property of Mr. John Murchie and Mr. Thomas Goode, with its improvements, consisting of a large and commodious two story House, Kitchen, Lumber-House, &c. well calculated for a merchant or private family.——Also, a square of four

Half acre Lots,

Ditched in, upon the back-street leading to Manchester Warehouse, and adjoining the property of Mr. Archibald Campbell. For terms and particulars, apply to Mr. Archibald Freeland of Manchester, who is fully authorized by us to dispose of the same.

MARY MARKHAM, *Executrix.*
LENÆUS BOLLING, *Executor.*

Chesterfield, Dec. 6, 1802. oawtdf

N. B. The above property is insured.

NOTICE

In the case of *Edward Broaddus*,

A Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, an act to establish an uniform system of of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against *Edward Broaddus*, merchant, of the county of Albemarle, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Saturday the 1st and on Wednesday the 5th days of January, 1803, and on Wednesday the 2d day of February ensuing, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts—and at the second sitting to choose an assignee or assignees of the said bankrupt's estate and effects; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is desired to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1802

NOTICE

In the case of *Hezekiah L. Wight* and *Benjamin Harris*,

BANKRUPTS.

THE commissioners named and authorised in and by a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and now in prosecution against Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, merchants of the city of Richmond, under the firm of Wight and Harris, intend to meet on Saturday the 22d day of January, 1803, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of the said bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said dividend, and all claims not then proved will be disallowed.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

Richmond, Dec. 22, 1802.

CASH

GIVEN FOR

United States' Stock, 17

AND FOR

Certificates of the State of Virginia, by

WILLIAM WEST.

Richmond, Sept. 6, 1802. 1awtf

NOTICE.

BATCHELDER VALENTINE, jun. of King-William, has resigned his office as special agent to the Mutual Assurance Society against Fire on buildings, of the state of Virginia, and the same has been accepted by the board of Directors. He was directed by the board to deliver his commission to me; which he has not done. Public notice is therefore hereby given, that the commission he holds is null and void; and he is forbidden to make out any more declarations for the said society.

By order of the board of directors,
W. F. A S T.

Richmond, Dec. 18, 1802.

Right of Suffrage.

The following is taken from the London Courier of August 27. It treats, in a masterly manner, of a subject which cannot but be deeply interesting to every American, who has at heart the stability and harmony of the government. The positions, which are herein advanced, and the arguments for their support, are in a great degree verified by the past experience of this country. Here more than in any other quarter of the world, the right of suffrage, by being accessible, not only to all our natives, but even to the distressed and turbulent fugitives from foreign countries, is in danger of becoming not a blessing, but an affliction. It is from this consideration that we recommend the perusal of the following luminous essay, persuaded that to the candid and liberal it will be productive of satisfaction and benefit. *Phil. Gaz.*

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

Having seen in the Cambridge Intelligencer of the 26th Aug. 1802, some observations by a person who signs, J. S. on my letter on the Right of suffrage, which appeared in your paper on the 18th of May, of the same year, I am induced to discuss again the subject, as *none* can be of great importance to the welfare of *civilized* society.

Two are the objections, paying me at the same time a most flattering compliment, by saying, "I am a friend to man's happiness," that writer states to my opinion *against* universal suffrage: *one* "that public liberty cannot be well secured without it," the *other*, "that property will still have a sufficient influence." I shall begin my answer to the *first*, by stating a general rule. This is, "that as no human institution can be *perfect*, there must be some objection even to the *best*, and that in consequence after having weighed the advantages, all wise and candid men will adopt *that* institution where the first predominates, and by this rational rule, cheerfully submit to have my opinion tried. If it were *true*, "that public liberty could not be well secured without universal suffrage," then we should be forced to forego this inestimable blessing, for it opens the door to *such* a torrent of evils, as no *sincere* wellwisher to man's happiness can hesitate to exclude it from a *civilized* nation.—But thanks to Providence the case is *not* desperate; both reason and experience prove, that between the two *extremes* of concentrating *all* power, in *one* person, and giving it to *all* the multitude, there various *intermediate* degrees, by which *all* that liberty that is *consistent* with *social* order, can be "sufficiently secured."

But I will go further, and maintain that the very reverse of my adversary's proposition is *true*, viz. "That no public liberty can be secured in the *actual state* of society in Europe, if there be *universal* suffrage." If

all the people were truly to exercise this right, such a state of anarchy would ensue, that no sort of Government could be carried on; it becomes therefore necessary *to refine away* this right, that it is considered perfectly illusory. Just as it was in Rome, where according to the admirable institution of Servius Tullius, out of 193 votes which resulted from the *whole* of the Roman people, divided in six classes, the entire class of the *non proprietors*, and in consequence the most numerous, counted *only for one*; and half so favorable is this principle to disorder and violence, that though so far reduced, yet a strong and absolute government, unavoidably hostile to liberty, is indispensably requisite to protect property and tranquility.

Trusting to have sufficiently refuted this Achilles of the anarchists, I now proceed to the second argument, in favor, or *rather* in *excuse* of universal suffrage, "that property will still have a sufficient influence."

This I flatly deny. Were it not evident a priori to all who will reflect on the subject, "that where the majority of the nation consists, as in the case of England, and in every other state in Europe, of *non* proprietors, or such *small* ones, that their stake in the preservation of property bears no comparison to a hope of a share in the general wreck, property *cannot be safe*, we have experience on our side, and this *near* and recent enough not to be so *easily* forgotten. *France has made the* experiment and IT HAS FAILED.

The disastrous convention which met in 1792 was elected by universal suffrage, and *far* from property having a *sufficient* influence it had NONE.

The great majority of that heterogeneous volcanic mass was composed of *hungry* lawyers, *starving* physicians, *illiterate* authors, *profligate* priests, *quack* philosophers, *discredited* merchants, and other low intriguers, who did not possess collectively a single acre of land.

It will be well to observe here, as a warning to future demagogues, that the greatest part of them perished on the scaffold, and what is remarkable, like Cadmus's offspring, each fell by a brothers hand. What havoc they have made of men's lives and properties; what a series of horrors and absurdities they have committed; France has *cruelly* experienced, Europe has *sadly* witnessed, and posterity will *long* remember! I will not make the odious comparison *which* of the countries is more corrupt; surely it will be allowed that *neither* is very famous for *purity* of moral, referring as to England to the excellent work of a respectable magistrate, Mr. Colqohoun, whose account of the metropolis, whilst it overwhelms the benevolent mind with grief at such a picture of human misery and perverseness, it also affords comforts by the judicious remedies he at the same time proposes. Can it therefore be supposed that the mass of people in England would make better choice, than that of France did?

Every country in Europe has more or less. I do not speak lightly on the subject, but from accurate *local* observation, having travelled, besides France, in all the countries which underwent a revolution, Holland, Switzerland and Italy. Its unhatched Robespierres and Marats, and Joseph le Brun, and Carrier, &c. &c. &c.. They want only *anarchical heat* to be brought into life, and *this heat* is supplied by *universal Suffrage*.

In the first English convention some of the respectable supporters of democracy would probably be elected, but as they could not go all the length of popular fury, they would soon be called aristocrats, and perish either by the hands of the public executioner, or of organized mobs, as did the Baillis the Rochefoucaun, the Malesherbes, and other virtuous patriots of the first French assembly.

But to make the case still clearer in respect to England, let us see of what complexion would be the majority of electors in London, and Westminster, if there was universal suffrage.

In the present mode of election there are about 18,000 votes for Westminster, and 10,000 for the City, comprehending all men who have a moderate share of landed or monied property. Now if their was universal suffrage, reckoning the population of the metropolis, exclusive of Mary-le-bonne, the Borough and St. George's Fields, at about 720,000 souls, and deducting one half for the women. The democrats, so liberal to their own sex, allowing *no* rights, and according to their doctrines, making complete slaves of this fair portion of our species, and from the remainder, 360,000 taking off one fourth for those below the age of 21, the number of electors would be 270,000, forming *thus* an *enormous* majority of *non* proprietors, or of men who do not possess an acre of land, a house, or a capital of twenty pounds. And again, out of this very majority, one half or more would consist partly of *absolute* paupers, and partly of rogues and vagabonds of various descriptions, as, according to the above mentioned author, there are in London 50,000 indigent families, giving at least as many men of full age, and the number of the second sort consisting of pick pockets, depredators on the river, comers, receivers of stolen goods, of which Mr. C. reckons 9000, swindlers and cheats, mentioned to consist of eighteen different classes, itenerant jews, and 20,000 persons who rise in the morning, without knowing how they are to subsist the rest of the day, nor whether they shall get a bed at night, their number cannot fall very short, and probably surpasses fifty or sixty thousand, and *all these* are to be honorable and enlightened electors!

What sort of a choice, for Heaven's sake, is it supposed such a description of electors would make? Is it not natural they would chuse the most vociferous and the most daring of the *Sans Culottes*? That soon the cry of the electors and elected would be—"Down with Aristocrats, or all men of property?" The majority of these universal voters would be exactly of the same complexion as these persons who were every day surrounding the hustings at the last Westminster election, threatened the life of a meritorious officer, and would have preferred a new untried man, to a distinguished friend of liberty, who, for twenty-two years, was their faithful representative. Is it to such hands that ought to be entrusted the choice of those persons who are to govern an extensive and opulent empire, and to protect the lives, the liberties, and the fortunes of 15 millions of men at home, and 20 or 25 millions abroad? What would Hume say, who in his excellent plan of a perfect common-wealth, calls even the present electors "an undistinguished rabble" if he could hear there was a proposal to make all the paupers and all the vagabonds to have votes? He would not believe such a scheme had entered into the head of a rational man.

Have the honest and well meaning supporters of universal suffrage, because many there are of the best intentions—have *they*, I say, well considered *these* things; and if they *have*, can *they* persist in their error? No, I am certain, they *have not*. Pleased with the benevolent idea of unlimited equality, they have adopted it without giving a moment's thought; they have never reflected, that a state of civilized society, where landed property is the basis and spring of industry and stability, is very different from the rude and barbarous state of nature; they have never considered that this doctrine is *unjust* in its principle, *fatal* in its consequences; and I am certain that if they will give themselves the pains to reflect on this subject, as its magnitude requires, they will have the generosity to say "we are mistaken." In regard to the honest poor and the industrious classes of the community, they are *not* to be blamed; they are told, "that if they all have a vote, they will be rich." They have not knowledge to perceive the deception of such a promise. They should be informed, that instead of being *rich*, they will be *poorer*, because their riches proceed from a flourishing trade, and industry, and these cannot prosper, if property is not safe, if the supreme power be in the hands of ignorant demagogues, who hurried on by their unruly passions, and the impatience of getting money, commit nothing but blunders, injustice, and violence.—The poor in England should be informed, that when the multitude in France was governed by demagogues, own chusing, all soon was confusion in the country, industry and trade came to a stand, the poor and the manufacturers were without bread. (I have seen with my own eyes in the year 1795, in Paris, thousands of persons waiting for hours at the butcher's shops for the blood of bullocks and sheep, to bring home to their famished families,) and the heads of the poor, as well as those of the rich, fall daily from the guillotine.

Let them remember at last the remarkable declaration of a man of great capacity, and certainly not a friend to tyranny, Mr. Horne Took, "that he would rather be governed by St. James, than St. Gile's," that is to say, by the rich than the poor. As to the question of reform in general. I think it my duty to forbear to say a word; but I hope I shall not be accused of infringing the law of hospitality if I venture to affert, "that a reform which should go to have the Members of the House of Commons elected by *universal suffrage* would as a necessary consequence of what I have said in this letter infallibly throw the country into a *complete state* of *anarchy*, and that after passing through all the stages of *desperate revolution*, massacres, proscriptions, a national bankruptcy, and most probably civil war, the nation at last could find no other refuge from such an intolerable state of misery but IN THE DEADLY REPOSE OF DESPOTISM.

I must be permitted to say a few words in my own defence. Many will reproach with saying, "what is this written for? What is it to *you* what becomes of us?"

To them I shall observe, that leaving out of the question, whether the fate of so interesting a portion of the civilised world, can be indifferent to any man not destitute of common understanding and common feelings, yet it must be evident that all members of the great commonwealth of Europe have a joint interest in the preservation of social order in England, because its overthrow in so great an empire would endanger the tranquility of every other state. The political and federal system of Europe are so linked together that no great commotion could occur in some of the principal regions; but its effect would spread all over the whole, not perhaps with the rapidity of an earthquake, but with the slow progress of a pestilential disease.—All men of property in every part of the world have an interest that their rights should not be invented in any great empire, as the anarchists would take courage every where else, for political crusades have been more frequent than the religious ones. As Athens or Sparta prevailed, a democratical or an aristocratical revolution generally spread in every country in Greece.

Others will say, "you fight shadows and apparations, all devoid of substances." To these I shall answer that it is true, the danger is not very great now, as I am convinced there is a *firm* resolution in all Europe, and no where more than in France, to resist the anarchists, and they would ultimately be defeated, but yet I am also certain that there is a considerable number of them watching all opportunities to begin the action, and it is the duty of every friend to true liberty, and well-wisher to man's happiness, to prevent a struggle which would again shed torrents of human blood, and terminate in despotism.

Intimately impressed with this conviction, I publish in Milan the same letter which appeared in your paper last year against universal suffrage. Whether the arguments I have used have had any influence in England or in Italy, I cannot pretend to decide; but this I know, that when one has done *all* in his power to avert a great public calamity, he feels such a comfort in his mind, that none but those who have experienced it can estimate, and which I am certain is infinitely sweeter than all the intoxicating emotions of power and ambition. I remain,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

ZENOBIO.

London Aug. 20.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11.

SINGULAR SPECULATION.

What do you think of this, Messrs. Editors. A certain number of merchants of this city, believing that another war in Europe is not very distant, have formed a resolution to purchase one of the Pilot Boats of this city, for the purpose of going to London, to wait there for the receipt of news of such a nature as to occasion an inevitable rise in the price of American produce: In which case the boat is immediately to be dispatched from London, and it is presumed, will arrive in New-York in 16 or 18 days passage.

The nature of the advices by this boat, is only to be made known to defray the expence of the undertaking.

December 13.

IMPORTANT.

To the politeness of Mr. Ross who arrived here yesterday in the brig Olivia, from Cape Francois, we are indebted for the following interesting news from that quarter.

That all the north side of the Island, except the Cape, had been evacuated by the French troops and that all the ports on the west side, except Port-au-Prince and St. Marks, had also been evacuated—most of the French troops being concentrated at the Cape.

That the Cape was attacked by the Brigands on the 14th and again on the 26th of October, when they took possession of all the outer forts—and it was supposed would finally succeed in reconquering the Island.

That General Dessalines was killed in the attack on St. Marks, and that all the other Black generals had gone over, and joined the Brigands.

That on the 3d of Nov. GENERAL LE CLERC BREATHED HIS LAST—the next day his body was embalmed, and put on board the Swiftsure, of 74 guns; and, on the 9th, sailed for France, under a most tremendous discharge of cannon from the ships of war in port, consisting of two 80 gun ships, two 74's, three frigates, two corvetts, and several others.

That General Rochembeau had succeeded Le Clerc; and, when the Olivia came out, saw a 74 heating up for the Cape having the successor of Gen. Le Clerc on board; and,

That from the 28th to the 30th of October, the stench arising from the dead bodies in the harbour of the Cape was inconceivably great, there having been hundreds of Blacks destroyed by throwing them into the sea from on board of vessels.

Here let the reader pause—and his imagination will not require the aid of description to give him an idea of the distressed situation of this ill-fated Island!

In addition to the above, we have been favoured with a list of the vessels at Cape Francois, which will be found in our marine department. The Embargo, which had existed for a month, was taken off; but there was still a difficulty in getting away; and it was supposed the embargo would be renewed.

If the intelligence contained in the following letter be correct, it may be inferred, that the reasons of M. Morales, for interdicting the deposit of American productions at New-Orleans, have prevailed against the opposition of the Governor, and inhabitants. It is hardly probable, that on a subject which involves the rights of nations, and which depends on the construction of a ratified treaty, that a subordinate officer would act without the express orders of his sovereign. It is much more likely, that Bonaparte has insisted on the unequivocal cession of Louisiana, agreeably to the surrender of that colony to Spain at the peace of 1763; unfettered by any posterior limitations or restrictions; leaving, thereby, the door open for future negociation with the United States, or intrigue with the western settlers, as interest or policy may dictate.

[*N. Y. D. Adv.*

A letter from New-Orleans, dated Oct. 19, says, "Two boats that arrived from above yesterday, with flour, were not allowed to land it; consequently cotton, &c. coming from Natchez will be in the same predicament."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

New-York, Dec. 13.

"This morning arrived here the schr. Roebuck, capt. Dawson, in 32 days from Gibraltar.—Capt. Dawson inform us, that on the 11th of Oct. a great bustle took place on board the English squadron at Gibraltar—they were continually employed, day and night, taking in provisions and water for a six months cruize. When compleated, they sailed up to the east, with a strong head wind, consisting of six 74's and a brig—their destination was unkown.

"When captain Dawson was coming out he met an English cutter with dispatches for Gibraltar.—There had not, capt. D. informs us, been a convoy given to American vessels for 12 weeks.—That two Swedish vessels had been taken off Cape Palos, the last of Sept. by Tripolitan cruisers.—That on the 12th of Sept. the Tripolitans at Gibraltar, applied to the Governor, (Prince Edward) for permission to stop the frigate Adams from leaving the port, which he refused to do, and gave notice of it to capt. Campbell, who, at 6 o'clock P. M. that day, got his frigate under weigh, and has since continued cruising between Gibraltar and Algesiras.—That on the 16th of Oct. the Tripolitan obtained a passport from the Emperor of Morocco which was signed by all the Christian Consuls in his dominions, in order to obtain a release from Blockade of the Tripolitan cruisers at Gibraltar.—They were preparing for sea, and it was expected that they would not be molested by the American squadron, on the ground that any hostile measures on that part of the American squadron, would be a cause of a declaration of war against the United States, by the Emperor of Morocco. That on the 18th of Oct. an English Cutter of 14 guns blew up at Gibraltar, which was caused by two boys carelessly playing with a candle, who unfortunately perished.—This information was obtained from an officer of the ship Molly, of Philadelphia, condemned by the Spanish Government."

OFFICIAL.

DON DIEGO MORPHY, his Cacholic Majesty's Consul, for North and South Carolina and Georgia, acquaints the merchants and traders, within his Consular Jurisdiction, that he has recieved official information from his Excellency the Governor of St. Augustine, stating that all the ports in that province are shut up to all neutral vessels; but that the citizens of the United States shall be permitted to trade thither in Spanish bottoms, agreeably to the Royal Order of the 9th of June, 1793. November 24.

The circular hall, built about a year since for the House of Representatives of the United States, at the City of Washington, is in a situation somewhat threatening to those who occupy it. Over all the windows, which are arched, the wall has opened in cracks from the tops of the arches to the roof; the arched dome has settled down considerably upon the east side, and the wall upon the west has been protruded several inches from a perpendicular. There is much reason to fear, that before long the whole dome and roof, forming an immense weight, will be precipitated, in mass, into the midst of the hall. It is said that a jury of carpenters has been appointed by the president to inspect it, who have reported that unless a heavy body of snow should fall upon the roof it probably will not tumble in during the present session of congress, but that it cannot stand another year.—This hall was finished about a year since under the immediate direction of the president, and at a vast expense to the government.

[*Gazette of the U. States.*]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1802.

Mr. *John C. Smith*, from the committee of Claims, made report on the petition of Carlisle Pollock, whereupon resolved, that the prayer of the memorial ought not to be granted.

The House proceeded to the election of a Chaplain by a ballot.

The Reverand William Parkinson chosen.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Lewis, his Secretary, as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I am directed by the President of the United States to hand you a communication in writing from the President to the two Houses of Congress; and he delivered in the same with sundry accompanying documents.

Ordered, That the said communication, with the accompanying documents, be referred to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

Bank of Alexandria.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the court-house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of choosing nine Directors of the said Bank, for the ensuing year, agreeable to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,
GURGEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
Alexandria, December 15.

TO BE HIRED,

FOR the ensuing year, a good GARDENER and his WIFE—also, an excellent HOSTLER, and a female HOUSE-SERVANT. Apply to
John Brockenbrough.
December 24, 1802.

Negroes for Sale.

I will sell, at public auction, in the town of Fredericksburg, on Tuesday the 22d of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, between forty and fifty

Very likely Negroes;

YOUNG men, Boys, Young women, Girls and Children. Cash, upland Tobacco at the market cash price of that day, or approved negotiable bills on Alexandria, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia or New-York, at sixty days, will be received in payment.

Carter Beverley.

Elkwood, Culpeper county,
Dec. 20, 1802. 41F.

ALL those having claims against the estate of Doctor Greenberry Belt, dec. are requested to make them known before the 1st day of February next; and all those who are indebted to the said estate, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given by

SAM. MARSHALL, *Adm'r,*
Powhatan, C. H. Dec. 21, 1802. 4w

Lunenburg County, November Court, 1802.

John Bowman, William French, Andrew Buchanan, George Buchanan, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, and John M'Kie, surviving partners of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, George Crawford, Wm. French, Andrew Buchanan, Geo: Buchanan, Thos. Hopkirk, James Hopkirk, Ronald Crawford, John M'Kie, and Andrew Johnston, late merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman, & Co. Compits,

Against

William Dowling, and Abraham Maury, Ex'rs. of Abraham Maury, sen. dec. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, neither of them, having entered their appearance, according to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State, on the motion of the complainants, by their attorney, *It is ordered*, that they do appear here on the second Thursday in March next, it being court day, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Virginia Gazettes, for eight weeks successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A Copy

Teste,

John Taylor, D. C.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1802.

The *Watch Tower* of New-York.

It is with the utmoft reluctance that we notice the Watch Tower of New-York. We regret that fuch a paper fhould exift. It is a difgrace to the citizens of the United States; it is an inſult upon Chriſtianity; it reflects ſhame upon thoſe who ſupport it. We have come to a reſolution of noticing it, and the infamous names of thoſe abandoned wretches who conduct it, as ſeldom as poſſible. Whenever we record the opprobrious names of Denniſton and Cheetham, a train of ideas hurl upon our minds, as if we beheld all the furies of Hell, and witneſſed all the crimes that ſurround the throne of Belzebub. We feel as if we were immerged in an atmoſphere of the fouleſt vavours; we think we are breathing the groſſeſt mephitic. As we have ſeen the unprincipled editors perſonally, their infernal viſages preſent themſelves before us as oft as we turn our thoughts to their ſlanderous productions. A Hogarthian repreſentation of every vice appears to dance before our eyes; a picture of every ſcene that is horrible, forces itſelf upon our minds. Our readers, therefore, muſt not be ſurpriſed, if we henceforth but ſeldom remark upon the lies contained in the American Citizen or Watch Tower of New-York.

In the laſt paper which bears this title of infamy, a piece ſubſcribed Caſtigator is copied from the Richmond Examiner, containing the moſt baſe and malicious libels upon the character of John Wood. This piece being dated at New-York was the cauſe of Wood calling upon Jones, the editor of the Examiner, for the name of the author. Mr. Jones ſaid he was empowered by the author, who was no other but James Cheetham, to reveal his name. What audacity then muſt the fellow be poſſeſſed of, firſt to publiſh a libel in the paper of another, and then copy it into his own, in order to impreſs the public with a belief that it was the production of ſome other perſon. Wood has completely proven, in a letter addreſſed to Mr. Meriwether Jones in the Virginia Gazette, the falſehoods of Caſtigator, and as theſe falſehoods alſo tend to impeach the deſigns of one of the moſt reſpectable companies ever eſtabliſhed in Great Britain, it is hoped that the Evening Poſt and the other papers of New-York will copy Wood's letter, which will be eſteemed not only a favor done to an injured individual, but the means of removing any prejudice which may be conceived againſt the Siera Leona Company, which is intereſting to the public at large.

In the Aurora of December 11, there is a piece addreſſed to the editor in compliment to Thomas Paine. The writer of it affirms that Paine was the means of diſcovering Mr. Silas Deane's ſpeculations in France, when acting as a public agent for the United States. As Duane does not contradict it, or accompany it by any remarks of his own, it is to be preſumed that he wiſhes the world ſhould believe the circumſtance. But we do not know how Duane will reconcile this information with ſome circumſtances, which he communicated in a letter to Wood when compiling his hiſtory of the adminiſtration of Preſident Adams. One of his letters which he wrote to Wood contained a long ſtatement of this affair, and the whole merit of it was beſtowed on Doctor Franklin. Paine's name was never even mentioned. We wiſh therefore that Duane would now inform the public, whether Doctor Franklin, or Tom Paine, was the diſcoverer of this mighty affair, or whether it was the conſequence of their joint labours. Probably the editor of the Aurora, as Paine is now in America will deny that he ever wrote ſuch a letter, as he contrived to get it back into his poſſeſſion, in a manner that nobody but a publiſher of ſtolen letters would ever have adopted. It is well known that Wood put Duane's letters into the hands of Col. Burr for his peruſal, and that the latter, by ſome miſtake, carried them to Waſhington laſt winter. Duane, when he was informed they were in Mr. Burr's poſſeſſion, immediately fabricated a falſehood to the vice preſident, and informed him he was authoriſed by Wood to demand them back. Such are the arts of an *able editor!!*

There is in the laſt Virginia Argus, an anſwer to the remarks made in this paper on the ignorant critic, who told the world that Paul was one of the twelve Apoſtles, the *favorite choice of our Saviour*. We do not know whether the Rev. Chaplain Courtney, or Negro George has written this anſwer which is termed logical. It is however a curioſity in logic, and deſerves the peruſal of Courtney's friends as well as the hearers of Negro George. We ſhould not by any means be aſtoniſhed from this ſpecimen, to hear of the writer iſſuing propoſals for publiſhing a new ſyſtem of logic. We are confident he will meet with encouragement, and we recommend to him to begin the undertaking before the legiſlature break up.

Mr. Sheffy, a member in the preſent legiſlature, and belonging to the Jefferſonian party, made a long ſpeech laſt Tueſday, on the impropriety of chooſing men to office, merely on the grounds of their being what was known by the deſcription of violent republican characters. He juſtly commented upon the abſurdity and dangerous tendency of ſuch elections, and candidly gave his opinion, that he thought talents, religion and virtue were the only qualifications which the legiſlature had to conſider. This ſpeech, we thought, was evidently intended to cenſure the election of Mr. Courtney, as well as the mode which many of the delgates have adopted of prefacing the nomination of their candidates by a ſtatement of their political principles.

Duane ſays, it is expected that the republicans will propoſe an amendment of the conſtitution, whereby votes of the electors for preſident and vice preſident may be diſcriminated, and by which miſtakes, frauds and colluſions may be prevented. We have no doubt but that the democratic party will make this attempt, as they did laſt ſeſſion, but we truſt that they will be equally fruſtrated; for, in our opinion, the preſent mode eſtabliſhed by the conſtitution, is the moſt effectual that could poſſibly be deviſed for preventing fraud and colluſions.

Although we are ſenſible that the preſent Congreſs of the United States is polluted by the preſence of ſeveral infidels, yet we could not have believed that any one would have dared to inſult their conſtituents ſo publicly, as by voting for the miſcreant Thomas Paine to perform the ſacred duties of Chaplain. But ſuch has been the caſe, for on counting the ballots there appeared,

For Mr. Parkinſon,	41
Mr. Balch,	29
Mr. McCormick,	8
Thomas Paine,	1
William Perkins,	1
Blank,	1
	71

We have not heard for a long time of ſuch unaccountable proceeding as the Governor of North-Carolina iſſuing a pardon to Mr. Stanley for having killed Gen. Spaight in a duel, without the accuſed having ever been brought to a trial. Mr. Stanley, it appears, preſented a memorial to the legiſlature of the ſtate to intercede in his behalf. The memorial was referred to a ſelect committee, who in their report recommended it to the Governor to pardon Mr. Stanley; but the general aſſembly very properly rejected it, on the grounds that it would be particularly unwiſe and impolitic in the legiſlature to interfere in the caſe of a duel. It might and would they ſaid be conſtrued into a ſide-wind countenance of a practice which the laws of all well regulated communities condemned, but which, unfortunately for the intereſts of reaſon, if not humanity alſo, they had been hitherto unable to explode.

On the failure of this application to the legiſlature, ſeveral of Mr. Stanley's friends, members of the general aſſembly, prepared an addreſs to the Governor, recommending Mr. Stanley as a proper object of executive clemency, upon which the Governor iſſued his pardon, and Mr. Stanley now attends his duty in Congreſs. Had Mr. Stanley been tried and convicted, the conduct of the Governor of North Carolina would not have been ſo reprehenſible; but if this practice be tolerated, an end will be put to every ſort of juſtice. It is reflecting an odium both upon the judges and the juries, and diſplays an uſurpation of power which by no means accords with the policy that ſhould be preſerved in a free country.—We diſpute not but the Governor of North Carolina has the privilege of pardoning before conviction. We only think that in caſe of murder and duelling, the uſage is very improper, and may lead to the worſt of conſequences.

Nothing proves the unfriendly diſpoſition of Buonaparte towards the United States, more plainly than the contempt with which Mr. Livingſton is treated at Paris. The Evening Poſt mentions on the authority of a letter received from that City, that in the beginning of October laſt, Mr. Livingſton gave a grand dinner, to which Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Mr. Adair, and Gen, Fitzpatrick, were invited, as alſo Monſ. and Mad. Talleyrand, General Duroc and his lady, and General Andreoſſi, the new Ambaſſador from the French Republic to the Britiſh court. Seven o'clock was the hour appointed for dinner, but not one of the French party had arrived. The company waited upwards of an hour before they ſat down to dinner, and the evening paſſed without the preſence of any of the French gentlemen, or even cards of apology being ſent for their non attendance.

We mentioned in a late paper our reſolution of making public the members of the Theiſtical Society of New-York.—We have dropped our intention at preſent, on information that the ſociety has held no meetings for ſeveral weeks. If they ſhould have the audacity again to reſume their nightly orgies, we ſhall certainly put our threats in execution.

Switzerland, it appears, has acceded to the propoſitions of the Firſt Conſul. The new Helvetic government will therefore be continued, and every idea abandoned of the ſeveral cantons entering into their former league. Switzerland may now be conſidered as an ally of France, that muſt partake in her proſpecities and misfortunes; Buonaparté, by this policy has not only gained a conſiderable acceſſion of power, but has diminiſhed in no ſmall meaſure the influence of Germany, as in the event of the Swiſs reſuming their former governments, they might be regarded as the friends of the Emperor, and not of the Firſt Conſul. Great-Britain however, is equally active in her preparations for war, and if we may judge from the preſent aſpect of affairs, that important event does not ſeem to be far diſtant.—

A company of merchants in New-York are ſo certain of the commencement of hoſtilities in Europe, that they have actually purchaſed a Pilot-Boat to be ſent to England, in order to carry them the firſt intelligence, which they expect may reach them in the ſhort period of ſixteen days from London.

The Clintonians and the Burrites at New-York, are at preſent quite ſilent.—The latter are perfectly ſatisfied that they have gained the victory, and the former do not ſeem inclined to renew the conteſt. They are in reality aſhamed of the groſs miſmanagement of their editor, who has led them into ſuch an odious poſition as renders them the fools and laughing ſtock of all rational men.

The New-Jerſey politics and the genius of W. S. Pennington have now occupied with the middle ſtates, the order of the day. The late maſter of chancery of New-Jerſey, appears zealous to rival the fame of the Manchester hatter. He is ſtraining every nerve of his huge body for that purpoſe. He has even honored the Citizen office of New-York with ſeveral perſonal viſits, probably to acquire ſome leſſons in the art for which Cheetham is ſo notorious.

The Philadelphians alſo ſeem to be in a ſtate of greater quiet, ſince the organ of the Public Will has repaired to Waſhington. This Screech Owl or Harpy Bird of filth, carrys with him ſome noxious peſtilence wherever "he wings his flight."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Davis,

A citizen, who has not ſeen ſo many years as the man of eighty, who is more (as he himſelf tells us) a citizen of the next world than this, yet has ſeen the revolution begin, has ſuſtained its ſhocks, has marked the proceedings of revolutionary and anti-revolutionary characters, ſeen the weakneſs of the confederation, and ſtrictly obſerved the adminiſtration of government under the conſtitution, begs leave to requeſt about a column in your next paper. The writer knows how to diſcriminate between the hell-fire whig, the moderate man, and the tory. He can diſtinguiſh the man who was oppoſed to the conſtitution of the United States, without amendments, from him who was oppoſed to it, generally. He knows the difference between the liberty and the licentiouſneſs of the preſs, and can decide, accurately, concerning the difference between government and anarchy. This is his own opinion of himſelf, and he, in ſaying thus much, ſeems to have copied him, whom he hates moſt—Paine. God forbid that he ſhould ever be like him, in any thing, except the ſlender ſimilitude between a man having no name (known to the public) ſpeaking of himſelf, and him who writes his name in large characters, at the foot of the picture which he has drawn for himſelf. In this, however, the writer aſſumes a different character from him, to one of whoſe features he may be ſuppoſed to have a reſemblance, for Paine has dogmatically aſcribed to his own ſkill and proweſs, exploits which he never performed; but the writer, leſt he ſhould miſtake his own powers and capacities, only means to aſk a few queſtions of his fellow citizens, that, from the anſwers which may be given, he may judge whether or not he has formed a wrong opinion of himſelf.

1ſt. Who were the hell-fire whigs?

2d. Did their fondneſs for a change of government proceed from genuine patriotiſm, or the hope of getting clear of their debts in the ſcuffle?

3d. Did they not, by their committee governments and other aſſumed powers, perſecute all moderate men, as well as tories?

4th. What was the true character, in theſe days, of a moderate man?

5th. Was he not a man in eaſy circumſtances, who could pay all his debts, and wiſhed, and was willing to do it, who hated tyranny, and would voluntarily reſiſt oppreſſion, yet, who, at firſt, would have been willing to accept a redreſs of former grievances, and to continue under the protection of the country of his fathers, ſo long as its people and legiſlature would act towards him as brethren and fathers, but no longer?

6th. Who perſecuted them for theſe ſentiments?

7th. Who availed themſelves of tender laws, and then paid off the money with next to nothing, which they had forced into the pockets of their fellow citizens, inſtead of ſterling gold, at twenty-five per cent. diſcount?

8th. Who availed themſelves of the monies due to Britiſh ſubjects, on a promiſe of indemnification to their fellow citizens, (or perhaps themſelves) and tho' they made the bargain, ſhamefully broke it?

The writer believes that the ſame houſe made and broke that bagain; but he believes too, that they were not the ſame kind of men who conſtituted the firm, when theſe oppoſite actions were performed.

9th. Who oppoſed the conſtitution of the United States, generally; and who wiſhed for its adoption with a few amendments?

10th. Who were pleaſed with every ſlander againſt [the writer means every untruth ſpoken in diſparagement of] the adminiſtration of the government of the United States, for the firſt twelve years, and patronized the ſlanderers?

11th. Who oppoſed, condemned and reprobated a law under that government, for the mild and legal prevention, or if perpetrated, puniſhment of ſpoken, written or printed and publiſhed untruths, detrimental to the reputation of thoſe who had the adminiſtration thereof committed to them by the people?

12th. Who conſiders the exerciſe of that correction, which in a ſavage ſtate the ſtrong inflict upon the weak, as more juſtifiable under the preſent government, in a ſimilar caſe, for the utterance and publication of diſagreeable truths againſt that government and its adminiſtrators, than the correction of law was, in the caſe of thoſe who uttered or publiſhed detrimental falſehoods againſt thoſe who had the adminiſtration of the former?

13th. Who approves of an open breach of the peace, by a member of the executive council of Virginia?

A Citizen of Richmond.

December 20.

By Thurſday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 16.

The faſt ſailing Britiſh ſhip George, captain Simpſon, arrived here yeſterday in 32 days from Greenock. She left there on the 12th November. To the politeneſs of a reſpectable commercial houſe in this city the Editor of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER is indebted for a Greenock Paper of the NINTH OF NOVEMBER, containing London Intelligence to the ſixth, of which the following extracts are a brief outline:

LONDON, *November 3.*

We received laſt night French papers to the 31ſt ult. It is with a mixed feeling of ſorrow and indignation that we announce the entrance of the French troops into Switzerland. The courier who carried Colonel Rapp's ſummons to the Diet of Schwitz to diſſolve itſelf, was to allow the Diet only one hour to come to a determination. The Preſident, Reading, returned for anſwer, "that having received the letter at ten o'clock at night, and conſequently too late to convoke the Aſſembly, and that having only one hour given him to reply, he had confined himſelf to acknowledging the receipt of the letter." As ſoon as this laconic anſwer was received at Berne, General Ney's aid-du-camp ſet off for Genna; and in 24 hours afterwards the General himſelf arrived. On the evening of the 23d a battalion of French troops took poſſeſſion of Berne. A corps of 1600 men had taken poſſeſſion of Baſle two days before. Troops are alſo marching againſt Zurich, and the French army in the Italian Republic has entered the Griſons.

It is aſſerted in the Paris papers, that the entrance of the French troops is the conſequence of the reply of the Preſident of the Swiſs Diet. But that is a mere pretence; for the troops had actually entered the country before that reply was received. The French officer who was the bearer of it arrived at Berne, at eleven at night on the 21ſt. On that very day a battalion of 1600 men occupied Baſle, and the Griſons had been invaded ſome days before. It ſeems obvious therefore, that the invaſion of Switzerland was a meaſure determined upon whether the Diet ſubmitted or no.

The Diet has ſent Couriers to the different cantons to furniſh their contingents with all poſſible ſpeed. Not that Switzerland, unaided by a ſingle power, can expect to reſiſt with ſucceſs, the torrent of French force which will be poured upon her; but it is ſome conſolation to ſee that Liberty can ſtill inſpire her ſons with the gallant determination not to yield without ſtriking one blow for Switzerland.

The Gallo Swiſs Senate has paſſed a decree by which the Swiſs deputies are to be at Paris on the 15th.

Amidſt theſe events we are anxious to know what will be the conduct of the Emperor of Germany. He cannot be indifferent to the fate of Switzerland; and the moſt ſhallow politician muſt ſee that he has an intereſt in preventing France from acquiring the abſolute command of that country. We give no credit, therefore, to an article from Vienna, in one of the French papers, which aſſerts that his imperial majeſty has prohibited M. de Cobentzel from receiving the letters which the patriot leaders have addreſſed to him, and has expreſſed his perfect ſatisfaction at the reſolution adopted by the chief conſul. If this intelligence be true, the ſpirit of Auſtria is indeed broken; and we may truly ſay that ſhe has deſerved her humiliation.

The French funds are 53 8.10.

November 4.

We received this morning the Moniteur of Sunday laſt, and an Engliſh paper printed at Paris of the day before. From the latter we have extracted the following poſtſcript, to which we do not attach any credit:

"*Paris, Oct. 30, 4 o'clock in the morning.*

"It is with the higheſt ſatisfaction we ſtop the preſs to ſtate that we have received intelligence from the firſt authority that all the differences between the two governments relative to Malta have been amicably adjuſted. Auſtria and Pruſſia are become the guarantee of that iſland, at the requeſt of the French and Britiſh governments. The Grand Maſter, Prince Ruſſolic, is to proceed immediately to take upon himſelf the command of the order."

The Moniteur, of a day later than the above account, is perfectly ſilent upon the ſubject. We have alſo received private accounts from Paris of Sunday laſt, on which our readers may rely, which take not the ſlighteſt notice of the above intelligence reſpecting the arrangement of the difficulties relative to Malta. We do not believe that it was noticed by any of the Paris papers either of Saturday or Sunday.

November 5.

Gen. Andreoſſi, his ſecretary (Mr. Portalis) and ſuite, landed at Dover yeſterday afternoon about four o'clock. He intended quitting that place this morning, and will probably reach town this evening.

The intelligence which we extracted from an Engliſh paper printed at Paris, relative to the adjuſtment of the differences reſpecting Malta, proves, as we aſſerted it would, to be totally unfounded. It has been ordered to be contradicted *from the firſt authority*.

M. de Calonne is dead. He died on Saturday laſt, of a complaint in his lungs, in his 57th year. Few men have more deeply influenced the fortunes and fate of the nation than this man. It was he who ſuggeſted the idea of the aſſembly of the notables, which gave riſe to the converſation of the States General. He poſſeſſed an acute and comprehenſive mind, but his talents were injured by an exceſſive love of pleaſure; and, his ambition, though great, was ſeldom regulated by judgment.

The laſt letters from Gibraltar ſtate, that the communication between the Spaniards and the garriſon had been ſhut up by orders from the Spaniſh court; and the commandant at St. Roque had been changed in conſequence of a ſuſpicion that he was too intimate with certain officers of the garriſon.

His excellency Philip Charles D'Avenſleben, Miniſter of ſtate and of the Cabinet, Knight of the order of the King of Pruſſia, died at Berlin on the 21ſt ult. in his 56th year.

Lord Whitworth ſets out for Paris tomorrow.

A private letter from Paris, of the 29th October, "The Jacobins are agitating the South. The intimate connection which formerly ſubſiſted between thoſe of Toulouſe and Marſeilles has been re-eſtabliſhed. They extend themſelves to the numerous armies which Bonaparte has created for himſelf in Corſica. The police of Paris has within theſe few days received freſh important information relative to to their projects that it has cauſed many individuals lately arrived from thoſe parts to be arreſted. Thoſe who have not been able to account for their reſidence in the capital have been ſent away, and thoſe who appeared ſuſpicious are detained until further orders. It appears that beſides the fears entertained of the jacobins of Paris, put in motion by active and dextrous emiſſaries, there were ſome apprehenſions of a plot againſt the life of the firſt conſul. The prefect of Toulouſe had ſent a courier extraordinary to announce the arrival of the Jacobins in that city; and immediately after the arrival of this courier the inn-keepers of St. Cloud were enjoined to give in the names of the individuals who lodged with them, and the patroles that look to the environs of the palace were doubled. A report has been made to the ſenate relative to the ſituation of France; but as it contained particulars of no ſatisfactory nature, it has not been given the public. It is in conſequence of this report that many departments in the ſouth and weſt have been put out of the conſtitution. It is ſaid that the diſcontents increaſe daily in Britanny and Lower Normandy, and that they have not yet dared to announce there the execution of the law which orders the new levy. The prieſts preach in a high tone againſt uſurpation; they threaten France with all the evils which are the conſequence of impiety and tyranny. The firſt conſul is to employ himſelf, during his ſtay at Rouen, in deviſing meaſures to prevent an exploſion in theſe departments."

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

IN Mecklenburg county, containing 326 acres, adjoining the lands of Edward Mayo and the land formerly owned by me on Roanoak River. I will ſell it all together or in parcels, as may ſuit purchaſers. Mr. Charles Hudſon, who lives near the land, will ſhew it to any perſon or perſons inclined to purchaſe. If not ſooner ſold, I ſhall attend at Mecklenburg April court next, to treat with any perſon or perſons inclined to purchaſe.

This land was conveyed to me in truſt by the late Col. William Mayo, of Powhatan county, deceaſed, to ſecure a certain debt therein mentioned, which deed is among the records of the general court of this commonwealth; and Col. Mayo, by his laſt will and teſtament, has deviſed the ſame lands to my diſpoſal, for the ſame purpoſes, with a power to paſs the ſame right and title which he himſelf could have done.

I am authoriſed by the executrix of Col. Mayo to offer for ſale a tract of LAND on Little Deep Creek in Powhatan county, containing about thirty acres, on which is a valuable mill ſeat, known by the name of Sallee's. Mrs. Catharine Mayo, the ſole executrix, is empowered to ſell this land. Terms may be known on application to her, and the land will be ſhewn to any perſon inclined to purchaſe by Daniel Mayo, jun. Seth Ligon, and David Owen, or either of them, as they reſide in the neighbourhood.

M. CARRINGTON.

December 25, 1802. 3t

Port Wine.

A few pipes and quarter casks of genuine old

Port Wine,

To this day landing, and will be sold on moderate terms, by

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, 2d Nov. 1802. [tf]

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Austin & Anderson,

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN: All persons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authorised to close the business; all those having claims against the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Austin,
Armistead Anderson.

Richmond, May 7, 1802.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass; he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

Fall Goods.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

PER the Octavia from London, a very handsome assortment; which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

Richmond, October 12, 1802. 2ms

In Hanover County Court,
November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Abram Thomas, Pl'ts. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants respectively, having first giving three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 14awgw3

THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 13, 1802. (e2wtf)

ALMANACKS,

For the Year 1803; for Sale, at this office.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 967 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground, two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lesueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (6ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

At a court held for Cumberland County, on Monday the 25th day of October, 1802.

Christina Meredith, complainant, Against John Clarke, and William Clarke, administrator, &c. of William Clarke, dec'd. defendants, } *In chancery.*

THE defendant, John Clarke, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant, by her counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant, John Clarke, do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and answer the complainants bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county. A copy—Teste,

Wade N. Woodson, D. C. C. C.

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storeage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storeage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storeage in town.

ARMISTEAD ANDERSON.

October the 1st, 1802.

Kentucky Lands for sale.

TO be sold at public auction, on Thursday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the state of Kentucky, belonging to the estate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceased—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1900 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South East forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, issued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchased of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the state of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, esq. clerk of said court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid in 6 months from the day of sale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved security—the bonds to bear interest from the date.

William Wiseham,
Executor to the estate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tdf.

Mrs. Gaurraur,

Lately arrived from New-York, respectfully informs the public at large, and particularly the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has taken corner store of Mr. Harris's large brick building, a few doors above the Post-Office, and immediately on the street leading to the Capitol, in were she has

FOR SALE,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BEADS, Necklaces, string and small assorted Pearl Beads; assorted colored ditto, Gilt Finger Rings, &c.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST Plated Candle-Sticks, Coffee-Pots, Milk-Pots, Tea-Pots, Sugar-Tongs, &c.

Sets of Knives & Forks.

All kinds of Perfumes, Playing-Cards, and variety of Fans assorted.

SHE HAS ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Such as Muslins, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves of different kinds, some very fine Shawls—Likewise Sugar Plumbs of different kinds.

The above articls she will sell at the lowest price possible.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1802.

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Nelson Berkely, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the premises, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres, situated on Newfound River, and bounded by the said river, on the south; by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the east; by the main road on the north, and by Landon C. Berkley, on the west. There is on the land a small dwelling house, a kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young orchards of apple and peach trees, and more than 100 bushels of wheat have been seeded upon the land, together with some rye and barley. At the same time will be sold, several valuable Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be sold, one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, adjoining on Newfound River, within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an unexpired lease for six years, of the other moiety. The above Mill will be sold to satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above property will commence on Monday the 3d day of January next, and continue until the whole is sold. C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 22d, 1802. (t3tJan.)

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool,

A general assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS, 25

WHICH are now selling off, at their usual low price, for Cash or country Produce.

Richmond, Sept. 24, 1802.

Wingfield Grammar SCHOOL,

WILL be continued the ensuing year, under the direction of the subscriber. In this school it is proposed to teach Greek, Latin, and English grammatically; also, Geography and the use of the Globes, together with Arithmetic and Mathematics, in their various branches.

The price of board and tuition will be £.30 for the term, commencing the 15th of January next, and ending the 15th of December following, or £.28 for those under the age of 16 years.

No pupil, or boarder, will be considered as engaged for less than the term, nor will any be allowed to take part of two terms to make up one, unless by special contract under the hand of the subscriber.

Washing and fuel will be found the boarders, but not lodging.

Quarterly payments, in advance, will be required.

PETER NELSON.

Hanover, Dec. 14, 1802. 1aw4w

David Reis, Pl'ff. } In the District Court of New-London now holden at Franklin Courthouse.
AGAINST
Holeman Rice, Def't.

THE defendant Rice having left his habitation within the same district, and his present residence not being known to the plaintiff, he takes this method of giving the defendant notice, That he shall take certain depositions to be used as evidence in the said cause at Lunenburg courthouse on the second Thursday in January next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock on that day—And the defendant may attend accordingly if he thinks proper.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, Nov. 14, 1802.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—Onealso, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hanpshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 2119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. his land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kenoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3021 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 4000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 3, 12, 23 and 24, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Mabury's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf

FOR SALE,

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I also wish to hire a few*

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods,

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

HAVING commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the County Courts of Amherst and Albemarle, the District Court of Charlottesville, and the Court of Appeals, I solicit the patronage of a generous public, and promise unremitted attention to all matters committed to my trust.

H. M. GARLAND.

New Glasgow, 24th Sept. 1802. tf.

Robert Gamble

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he is receiving a supply of

Fall Goods,

Which he will sell low, by the Piece or Package.

Richmond, October 7, 1802.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, of which he has a large and general assortment. Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cash or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 1aw3m